

# THE AMERICAN

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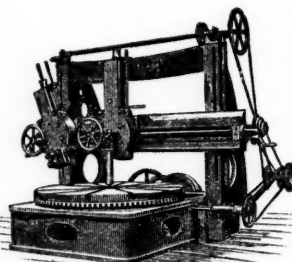
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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND has done a praiseworthy thing in removing Mr. Baxter from the governorship of Wyoming, whatever may be thought of his selection of Mr. Thomas Moonlight to succeed him. Mr. Baxter was selected for that place in preference to a Democratic resident of the Territory, because the latter was implicated in some land transactions which the President and Mr. Sparks thought unsavory. But during his brief term of service, Mr. Baxter has become very badly involved in transactions of an equally objectionable character, his last being the sale to a syndicate of English cattle-men of a large tract of land which belonged in part to the government. The vigilance with which Mr. Sparks has administered the affairs of the Land Office, if not always in good temper, has been in the main to the public advantage; and no doubt he helped to expose these transactions of the retiring governor to the President's just rebuke.

Mr. Moonlight is the ex-Republican whom the Democrats tried to make governor of Kansas. We have heard nothing against his personal probity or capacity; but his partisanship, like that of converts generally, is somewhat violent.

Much less questionable is the selection of Mr. A. L. Thomas, of Pittsburgh, to succeed ex-Senator Paddock on the Utah Commission. Mr. Thomas is one of the considerable body of Welshmen who have made their home in Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Like his countrymen generally, he is a Republican, and has won the regard of everyone by the admirable discharge of his duties at Washington in several offices. Latterly he has been acting as Secretary of the Commission and is familiar with its affairs. In view of the fact that so many Welshmen are among the recent converts to Mormonism, he will be especially useful in Utah. The Irish are the only people with whom the Latter-Day Saints have absolutely no success.

IN accordance with the promise made in the President's message, the correspondence anent the Canadian Fisheries question has been transmitted to Congress with a special message. We find it much more satisfactory on the part of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Phelps than we expected. They seem to have taken the proper view of the outrageous seizures and condemnations of our fishing vessels. Mr. Phelps writes to Lord Iddesleigh: "It seems to me impossible to escape the conclusion that this and other similar seizures were made by the Canadian authorities for the deliberate purpose of harassing and embarrassing the American fishing vessels in the pursuit of their lawful employment; and the injury, which would have been a serious one if committed under a mistake, is very much aggravated by the motives which appear to have prompted it." This is the very core of the matter. *Rem acu tetigisti*. Canada's action would be offensive under any circumstances; as an attempt to bully us into altering our Tariff for her benefit it is insolent in the highest degree, whatever old precedents she may be able to furbish up for her justification.

Our State Department has notified the English Foreign Office that it expects to secure compensation to our fishermen for the injuries connected with these seizures. But the British diplomats seem to have met all these protests with the mild impassivity of old-fashioned diplomats, and so far as we see the correspondence may go on forever on the line here indicated. Nothing but vigorous action will bring the Dominion authorities to their senses, and the means to that end are already in the President's hands, or if he wants greater powers, he has but to ask for them.

MR. MANNING has made a valuable suggestion with regard to the manner in which imported goods are now brought into this

country. The old auction plan by which the European markets were relieved of their surplus to be sold in New York for what they would bring, has given place to a consignment system, by which commission houses managed by foreigners receive goods by sample and sell to American buyers on condition that the duties, charges and costs of transportation be paid by the foreign producer. This has been promoted by the growth of home competition, which forces the foreign producer to pay more and more of the import duties. But it has facilitated a system of frauds by undervaluation, which makes it a serious question whether we should not legislate to put a stop to this mode of doing business, and compel the foreign producer to deal directly with the American buyer. Of course such charges are by no means valid against these consignment or agency houses as a whole; some of them are honorable dealers. But it is just these houses which suffer the most from the dishonest agents who have flooded our country with cheap German hardwares, cotton dress goods and the like, by evading the payment of the duties.

It would not be going too far to confine the import business to American citizens, or foreigners who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, and to lay heavier duties on goods which the importer does not own.

MR. MANNING thinks it is a grievance that our consular system is maintained chiefly by the fees exacted for certifying invoices, when these certificates avail so little to prevent frauds on the revenue. The remedy is not to remove the fees but to make the supervision better worth what it costs. He also proposes the creation of a board of appraisers of merchandise for the port of New York, with the authority of final decision. To appoint such officers in one port or for one port would be worse than useless. Our first need is uniformity in appraisements. At present there is a "Dutch auction" going on in our Custom Houses, each one being pressed to construe the law as laxly as possible, lest strict construction should drive trade from that to other ports. And in this matter New York always has excelled the rest. Mr. Hewitt's bill suggested a much better plan than this of Mr. Manning's.

This is illustrated by the report of Mr. W. H. Osborn, the special agent employed by the Treasury Department to investigate the manner in which European houses in the cutlery trade prepare their invoices for the American custom houses. He brings very serious charges against one Philadelphian and several New York importers, and charges both incompetence and criminal collusion upon Appraiser McMullen, Assistant-Appraiser Halsted and Examiner Hartman. These charges are made with such detail and such a show of circumstantial evidence as leaves no alternative to Mr. Manning but to have them investigated, and to dismiss these three persons if they are found proven.

THE decision of the Department of Justice to appeal from the decision of Judge Jackson in the Bell Telephone suit has been reconsidered. In view of the fact that it would take three years at least to obtain a final decision in that way, the Department has resolved to prosecute the suit in Massachusetts, where there can be no question as to jurisdiction, that being the headquarters of the Bell Company.

THERE is an air of expectation in Congress that the pressure of the surplus will compel some kind of action to reduce the revenue. As yet nobody has had the courage to propose to deal with the Surplus in the sensible fashion proposed by Gen. Jackson and finally formulated by Mr. John C. Calhoun in 1836. To that the government must come sooner or later. The folly of throwing away easily collected revenues, and revenues whose assessment is

a benefit to the country, cannot go on forever in a country whose local governments are both imperfect in character and oppressive in cost for want of such a revenue. But at present the only question entertained is the reduction of the revenue from import and excise duties.

Mr. Morrill, speaking by a prescriptive right for the Protectionists, leads off in the Senate with a resolution protesting against any departure from that feature of our policy. His resolution declares against any change of the tariff whatever, but this we do not take seriously. We are of Mr. Dawes's mind that the Republicans owe it to themselves and to the country to prepare a tariff revision bill, or at least to indicate clearly what they would propose in order to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties. We would have them propose (1) the removal of needless and the reduction of excessive duties, if they find such in the tariff of 1883; (2) the conditional repeal of the sugar duties, and the enactment of a premium on sugar produced at home; (3) the restoration of the duties on wool and woolsens to what they were before 1883; (4) the enactment of sufficient duties on linen goods, linen yarns, tin plates, quinine and other articles of national importance, whose home production is not now protected; and (5) the conversion of *ad valorem* into specific duties, wherever this is possible.

IN addition to Mr. Morrill's weighty speech in support of his resolution, Mr. Dawes and Mr. Sherman have spoken to the same effect, and other Senators are expected to follow on both sides. This is well, as an indication that the majority in the Senate has not weakened on this question, as indeed it has had no reason to do so since the first session came to a close. For the indications are that Mr. Morrison and his friends have been made almost desperate by the elections, and, as they know that their time is short, they are going to make the most of it. Already they have canvassed the Democratic Protectionists to see if Mr. Morrison's bill has any chance of a vote for its consideration; and as soon as the way is clear, they will move to take it from the table of the House. It is reported that Mr. Randall is confident that he is more able to resist it than he was before; but there are a few Republicans, like Mr. Long of Massachusetts, who do not think it wise to vote absolutely against consideration. They would prefer to deal with it as they did with Mr. Morrison's similar proposal in the Forty-Eighth Congress, which secured consideration by a small majority, but was defeated by a considerable one. It might be well for the Republicans to discuss this question in Congress. Perhaps they might secure consideration for a Tariff revision bill of their own, by agreeing not to refuse consideration to this bill of Mr. Morrison's.

THE House is addressing itself to its work with much greater promptness than we should have expected. Already it has passed two important bills, and a third is expected at an early date. The first of these extends the free postal delivery system to cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and to those where post-offices have a revenue of more than \$10,000 a year. This is a step in the right direction; but free delivery in rural districts of dense population is of much greater practical importance. In places of as many as 30,000 inhabitants—about a ward of Philadelphia,—everybody lives within reasonable distance of the post-office, unless the town straggles along a bluff or a creek. But rural districts are not so situated, while those of dense population pay for far more than the cost of keeping open a post-office in the corner of a grocery store.

The second bill is the Senate's Electoral Count bill with amendments. The House Committee has abandoned its absurd and unconstitutional proposal to submit all questions to a convention of House and Senate. It accepts the Senate's plan to submit such questions to the separate vote of House and Senate, but with the proviso that nothing less than the vote of both shall suffice to set aside the vote of that body of electors whose credentials are certified by the executive of the state. This proviso we think ex-

ceedingly objectionable, as it gives no security in case both House and Senate are controlled by the same party, and no redress where they are not so controlled and the governor of a state has yielded to the temptation which was too much for the governor of Oregon in 1876. We should prefer to invoke the judgment of the state supreme court in every case of a disputed election. At the same time it must be admitted that no ideal solution of the problem is possible. It is the most inextricable tangle of the Constitution.

It is good news that the conference between Senate and House on the Cullom and Reagan bills to regulate commerce between the States has resulted in a compromise. The new bill accepts the principle of equal charges, on which the House insisted, but it vests in the Commissioners the power to suspend this in exceptional cases. And it gives aggrieved parties the right to proceed either before the Commissioners or in the United States courts. And it absolutely prohibits pooling. This last is the most doubtful of its provisions.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Virginia coupons has led to a similar suit in North Carolina, to test the right of that State to repudiate certain of its obligations. In this case, the suit is complicated by the fact that it is brought by citizens of North Carolina; and the right of a citizen to sue his own State is still an open question. Nor is the language of the act of the State Legislature quite so strongly in favor of the holders of these bonds as was the Virginia act, on which the Supreme court passed. But there is a reasonable hope that in this case also the validity of the contract will be maintained, and the scope of repudiation narrowed. Indeed so much has been achieved that any State now can give its creditors the highest degree of security by agreeing that its coupons may be used in the payment of taxes. This should enable the States to borrow at as low rates as though there were no Eleventh Amendment to facilitate repudiation.

It is rather too early to announce that the Federation of Trades' Unions just organized at Columbus, and avowedly hostile to the Knights of Labor, indicates the speedy decline and fall of Mr. Powderly's organization. The latter has great defects of structure, but it has an elasticity of adaptation and a readiness of expansion which no similar body possesses. We hear from many quarters of its rapid extension among the laboring classes. It is carrying everything before it in our mining districts, for instance. The new federation is an association of a limited number of trades' unions constructed on the principle that the unions are more important than the federation. That is the mistake Mr. Powderly avoided.

THE Legislature of Connecticut recently enacted a law against the employment of children in stores and factories. Mr. Hadley, the labor commissioner of the State, reports that there has not been the least difficulty in enforcing the law so far as the manufacturers are concerned. Some storekeepers have complained of being deprived of their cash-boys. But on the part of the parents there is a strong and not always an unreasonable opposition to the law. In Connecticut, as in every other state, there are families so poor and so inefficient in an industrial sense, that the labor of every member, down to the youngest who is fit to do any work, is required to keep the wolf from the door. And in this case the law works immediate hardship, without securing to the child any of the ultimate advantages which its authors contemplated. An underfed and idle boy is not so certain of growing into good health or good morals, as is a hard-worked and well-fed boy of the same age and parentage.

THE action of Archbishop Corrigan in securing a summons from Rome to Dr. McGlynn of his diocese, has occasioned more talk than surprise. Dr. McGlynn always has been a rather unruly member of the priesthood. In 1867 he arrayed himself against his superiors and his brethren of the Roman Catholic clergy on



the education question. At various times since that he has shown an independence of judgment which is not thought meritorious in a priest of his communion. But he did not place himself within the reach of discipline until he came to the support of Mr. Henry George in the recent municipal election, and avowed his belief that private property in land was morally wrong and unjustifiable. In Archbishop Corrigan's view this impugns an important principle in Catholic morals, and in that view he was quite justified in his refusal to have such doctrines taught by the priests of his diocese. So Dr. McGlynn goes to Rome—where he studied at the College of the Propaganda—to be better instructed on this point. Pio Nono ignored in Bishop Ketteler's book on "The Labor Question and Christianity" (*Die Arbeiterfrage und das Christenthum*) teaching which verged very closely upon that of Socialists like Lassalle and Marx; but in that case the right of property was not touched upon, while the labor market of Europe was stigmatized as "a great slave-market." Dr. McGlynn has infringed more distinctly on Catholic teaching; and it will be interesting to see what effect his condemnation will have on the strength of Mr. George's following in America.

THE movement against the iniquities of the Convict Gang system is gaining strength in the South. Gov. Gordon of Georgia denounces the system in the South; and the Atlanta *Constitution* proposes the substitution of state penal farms for the hiring out of convicts under contract. The women of the W. C. T. U. are calling for the separation of women and children from the body of the convicts, and for an end to the herding of all sexes and ages in the same wretched hovels. The reign of humanity is beginning even on the area once occupied by Slavery.

THE municipal election in Boston, on Tuesday last, resulted in the reelection of Mayor O'Brien, somewhat to the surprise of the Republicans. Their candidate, Mr. Thos. N. Hart, was supposed to have considerable strength among the business men, and he was endorsed by one wing of the Democracy. Besides this, there was in the field a labor candidate, who enjoyed Mr. Henry George's active support. That Mr. O'Brien overcame all this opposition serves to show that there is something in him which commends him to the support of the people. He seems to be in every sense a live man, while his Republican rival was little more than an eminent specimen of respectability. Mayor O'Brien appears to have made blunders in his administration of the office; but it takes more and worse than blunders to alienate the popular regard.

The result of the election must be reassuring to those who suppose that Mr. George is as strong in other American cities as he is in New York. In Boston his party polled one vote in every thirteen. In Philadelphia the proportion will be found still smaller.

THE situation in Ireland grows rapidly worse and more threatening. It is said that nothing but the active support given by Archbishop Walsh and the Catholic hierarchy to "the plan of campaign" to force a reduction of rent, has deterred the Tories from proclaiming the League an illegal organization, and sending the leaders to jail. In every previous crisis the Government had the support, if not of the whole body of the Catholic clergy, at least of the greater part of the bishops. Now there is only one Irish bishop who is not a Nationalist or a Home Ruler, and it is his diocese—Kerry—which is the scene of the fiercest agrarian disturbance. The see of Dublin, once the chiefly of the Castle, has been won for Nationalism by the appointment of Dr. Walsh. And Dr. Walsh has roused the wrath of the whole English press by warning the government that it must desist from packing juries, and by declaring his approval of the plan to make landlords who refuse reasonable reductions sue for their rents.

The point of this warning is shown by the fact that the Sligo panel, which was packed with Protestants, has been quashed by the judge, and a new panel ordered. This is one of the few in-

stances in which the government has been foiled in the attempt to pack a jury for conviction. And the Nationalists are taking steps to secure control of the process of summoning juries. They are going to secure the appointment of sheriffs of their own party, as in Dublin they have given that office to Mr. Dillon, as a defiance of the Castle and its judges.

It now is announced that when Parliament meets only two Irish measures will be taken up for consideration. One of these will be a coercion law; the other a bill to facilitate the sale of Irish estates to the tenants on terms acceptable to the landowners, and with the aid of grants of the public money. This is the programme; but there are several difficulties in the way. The Home Rulers are more powerful and no less determined than ever before. If they have recourse to a policy of obstruction, they will have the active support of the Radical Home Rulers who sit for English constituencies. And the present laws of procedure contain no provisions by which an opposition of this strength can be overcome. It is true that Lord Randolph Churchill intends to propose a more severe rule against obstruction; but this also has to be carried over this united opposition, which does not mean to allow its hands to be tied on any pretence.

WHEN the law was in force which required American steamships to carry the mails at such rates as the Post-Office chose to offer, no case occurred in which the mails were refused. The refusals which followed the repeal of the law showed that it had not been obeyed because the carriage of the mails was found profitable. But the Cunard and White Star Lines refuse to obey the English law, because they are not given a monopoly of the business of carrying the American mails, and this in defiance of the law. There has been no reduction of the compensation offered them for years past, although there has been a refusal of an increase. Their only real grievance is that the German lines have been permitted to share in the profits of the business, on their stopping at Southampton to receive the mail-bags. The English government announces its purpose to prosecute them for this refusal; but the general feeling of the commercial classes appears to be with the steamship companies rather than with the government. The feeling in Liverpool is that the open competition taught by the Free Traders has gone quite far enough, without the government administering this blow to the shipping interests of Great Britain. And with this feeling we have more unity than with Liverpool opinion generally.

A "SCRATCH" MINISTRY has been got together in France under M. Goblet, with unknown and unimportant men in charge of the chief portfolios. The only figure of note in the Cabinet is one of more show than weight,—we mean the theatrical soldier, General Boulanger, as War Minister. The only strength in this new combination is in the inability to form any better in the existing situation of parties in the national Legislature. But the Radicals of the left, although themselves too weak to form a government, seem disposed to miss no chance of upsetting one.

THE Bulgarian delegation, now on a tour to the courts of Western Europe, are not meeting with the success they deserve. In Vienna they were received informally by the government and banqueted publicly by the friends of the cause. France, in her anxiety to stand well with Russia, refuses to receive them at all. Thereupon Germany, not to be surpassed in complaisance to the Muscovite, notified them not to expect any reception in Berlin. Rome and London are the only capitals left them, and no doubt their reception in both will be cordial. There is much in the character of the delegation which commends them to English sympathy. They all are graduates of Robert College in Constantinople, and full of the ideas of nationality, individual freedom and progress which they learnt from their American missionaries, and which have proved the chief barrier to the Russification of Bulgaria. It is notable that the Bulgarians generally, while not quite

enlightened enough to appreciate the advanced ideas of these young leaders, are following them with a sense that this is the true line of growth for their country.

The London despatch in the *New York Times* of the 12th inst. says: "The assertion comes from both Prince Alexander Battenberg and the Turkish minister here that the whole movement of Bulgarian independence is directly due to that distinctively American institution, Robert College. There is scarcely a man identified with the present Regency government who is not under forty, and an alumnus of Robert. They form a class by themselves, and from their American training have learned what the ignorant Bulgar peasantry do not realize, that Russian despotism is just as hateful as Moslem tyranny. When these resolute, brave, wise young patriots come to England, and tell here in the English tongue of their trials and aspirations, there need be no fear that their words will fall on deaf ears."

EUROPE has lost two notable scholars, who also were statesmen, in one week. In Denmark Johann Nikolaus Madvig served in several cabinets as minister of education, while he won a more than European reputation by his "Latin Grammar" and his contributions to the study of Cicero. In Italy Marco Minghetti served several governments as a minister of finance, and by his writings helped to maintain Italy's high rank in the literature of political economy. He was a Protectionist and a patriot. His chief work, "Della Economia Pubblica," has been translated into French.

#### REPUBLICAN POLICY.

THE Democratic policy has been declared by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is an attack upon Protection. Neither leaves any room for the protective system. Both set up standards of economic doctrine under which there could be no duties imposed for protective purposes.

The issue thus raised must be met. Undoubtedly, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning will use the weight of the Administration in the direction of their line of assault. They will carry their party with them. The question for Republicans therefore is whether this attack shall be resisted merely, or shall be returned.

The policy of the Republican party is not that of "incidental protection," but of protection for the sake of protective results. It seeks to establish the national sufficiency, to diversify industry, and to sustain the social condition of labor. This is two removes from the policy announced by Mr. Manning, and by these removes becomes directly its opposite. The Secretary would take duties off articles that compete with ours, and he would reimpose them on articles which we do not and cannot produce. This is the doctrine of the Free Trade extremists.

To deliver a counter assault is the plain duty of Republicans. Upon what ground, then? Let us consider, freshly, where they stand. Is it not upon such a platform as this?—

1. Protection for the sake of Protection. Duties to be laid discriminately upon those articles of foreign production which we do or can produce; thus to make the nation independent, to create a home market for each class of home producers, and to sustain our laboring people in their struggle against a descent to foreign conditions.

2. The intelligent treatment of the Surplus Problem. This involves the maintenance of all the present internal taxation, except that which bears upon industry instead of indulgence; it implies the collection by the nation of those unfelt taxes, for the common benefit of the people in all the States; and it means,

3. The free use of the present large revenues for Education, for Coast Defences, and for a Competent Navy. All these are pressing needs. The aid to Education in the South was never more justly demanding attention. The passage of the Blair Bill, or an equivalent measure, is imperative. At the same time, the inadequacy of our defensive and protective forces is criminal.

4. The development of Exterior Trade. Our commerce to

be encouraged by means adequate to the end. Liberal payment to be made American ships for carrying our mails; our sugar market to be offered to those who will give us concessions in return; discrimination in duties to be made in favor of American bottoms.

5. The Maintenance of the Reform in the Civil Service. This is a duty plainly imposed upon the Republican party. So far as the work of reform shall be sustained under Mr. Cleveland, so far is it a concession, simply, to that public opinion upon the subject which has grown up under Republican influence, and whatever progress shall be made in the future toward an unpartisan service must be over the beaten forces of the Democratic "spoils" seekers.

These are simple propositions upon vital and pressing questions. Are they not the true Republican policy? Do they not form a line of movement by which the Free Trade attack may be not only met but overborne?

#### TAKE THE DUTY OFF SUGAR.

IN the recess of Congress there was evidence of a growing agreement among Protectionists that the removal of the sugar duties is now the most practicable way to begin to solve the surplus problem. The self-evident force of the arguments for this had begun to tell upon men like Mr. Sherman, who probably had not previously given the matter serious attention, and the adhesion of prominent newspapers to the proposal showed that this was a point on which all elements of the party might agree. It was this which evoked from Mr. Manning his special report, and no other portion of his report illustrates so entirely his entire agreement with the Free Traders. As a matter of fact, no other change in the tariff commands so much of public attention at Washington, and no other furnishes the Republicans with so good an opportunity to perfect their record as genuine tariff reformers.

The proposition is opposed by Mr. Manning on the ground that although the government gets ten times as much revenue from this as from any other imported article, yet that almost all the tax levied on sugar comes into the treasury. Behind this statement lies the assumption of the most pronounced Free Traders, that a tariff duty laid upon an import is paid by the people to the home producers of that article. If there be fourteen dollars duty on a ton of steel, they think the maker of steel rails adds that fourteen dollars to the proper cost of the rails, and sells them by so much dearer than if there were no duty! This preposterous assumption is not borne out by the history of prices of a single great staple. It is contradicted most emphatically by the case we have taken for illustration. Rails have fallen in price with the improvement in processes and the growth of competition, without the slightest reference to the amount of the duty. And this, which is alleged by British economists as a reason against Protection, is denied in the face of the facts by all their American disciples.

So from the Free Trade point of view the sugar duties are about the best we have in the Tariff. They are levied upon an article of which we produce a proportionally small part. The whole amount of their effect in increasing the cost of sugar goes into the treasury, and they offer little opportunity to sugar producers to levy a tax on consumers! And Mr. Manning would go on with his Tariff reductions until he had removed the duties from all the articles produced in America, and had replaced them by duties on tea, coffee and other tropical products with which no American is competing. In other words he would enact the British Tariff, with its crushing weight of duties on poor consumers, and without a single benefit to poor producers!

Strange to say, there still is a small body of Protectionists who regard the sugar duties as favorably as Mr. Manning. Mr. Randall is much more concerned for the consumers of American cigars and whiskey—a minority of the people—than for the consumers of imported sugar—the whole people. Mr. Kelley and Mr. Swank, on the Republican side, take a similar view but for a somewhat different reason. They object to breaking the Protectionist



line by abandoning the sugar-planters of Louisiana. They seem to feel that if different protected interests are to be taken in detail, and each of them put on its trial in this way, the cause of American industry will be imperiled. And scanty and inefficient as has been the support which Louisiana has given to our Tariff policy, they have a natural and honorable reluctance to a change of base which might seem like leaving this old Whig State out in the cold.

We reply that in the first place there is no need to leave it out in the cold. Instead of absolutely abolishing the duties, reduce them to a figure which will enable the government to pay the sugar-planters of Louisiana a premium equivalent to the protection they now enjoy. In this way the line will remain unbroken, and the protection given to native sugar will be no more than shifted from its present shape into one less burdensome to the people and less embarrassing to the Treasury. But even if this were not found feasible, the case against continuing protection to the sugar planters of Louisiana would be a very strong one. There is no great object sought by a Protectionist Tariff which is served by the duties on imported sugar. One such object is to develop the natural resources of the country. But those of Louisiana—her sugar, we mean—are not capable of development. They are now no more developed than before the Tariff was enacted; the State produces absolutely less sugar than before the war, under Free Trade. Another object is national self-sufficiency. But we are importing a larger proportion as well as a larger amount of sugar than before these duties were laid. Another is to bring home production up to home consumption; in this these duties have failed entirely. If they are to be retained and defended, we hope those Protectionists who support them will supply us with the arguments by which *such* duties may be defended. We find no such arguments in Mr. Carey, Mr. Colwell, Mr. Bigelow, or any of the standard writers in defence of the protective policy.

But the strongest argument for the abolition of the duties on raw sugar is one which has not been brought forward at all in Congress, or in the general discussion of this question. It is that it may be so managed as to revolutionize our commercial relations with the sugar-producing countries to the south of us. From the Windward Islands round to Hawaii, every country is anxious for a share in our purchases of sugar. This is true not only of the Spanish West Indies, from which we buy 46 per cent. of the 1,143,500 tons we import, of the other West Indian islands, from which we buy 15 per cent, and of Brazil, from which we buy 12.69 per cent. These countries have our market, but they have jealous and eager rivals watching for a share of it, and ready to embrace any offer on our part by which they may secure it. We are the only great and wealthy country which depends upon the sugar-cane for our supply of sugar, and our average consumption a head of the people is greater than that of any other country. And our consumption is increasing rapidly; our import in 1885 exceeded that of 1880 by 149,818 tons.

We now are paying some \$30,000,000 a year to the sugar producing countries to the south of us, and some \$20,000,000 a year to the ship-owners who bring this sugar to our ports. And we have taken no precaution whatever to secure any corresponding advantage to our export trade or our shipping from this great import. These countries use very little of our textiles or hardwares, or even of our farm products, although they must depend on other countries for much of their consumption of all three. Spain holds the trade of the Antilles jealously in her own hands, and favors her ships and goods to the disadvantage of ours. The British West Indies still are encumbered by the restraints laid on their commerce with us half a century ago or more, by the jealousy of the mother country. We have no such market to the Southward for our surplus of manufactures and food as our proximity and the character of our products would warrant us to expect. And this is due largely to the want of a considerable merchant marine, sailing under the American flag, and making both voyages between our ports and the ports to the South of us.

The one sensible thing to do is to connect the repeal of the sugar duties with such conditions as will correct this grievance, and develop our trade with our Southward neighbors to its normal proportions. We cannot undertake to specify all the conditions which should be imposed. But we think that we ought to admit raw sugars free of duty—or nearly so—when they come from countries which lay our return commerce under no disadvantages whatever, and when they are brought in American vessels, or in vessels built and owned on this continent. Under such a law we would see a revival of our ship-building, and an export of our surplus of food and manufactures, such as would be secured by no other proposal that has been made in Congress.

#### ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA: VOL. XXI.

IN the twenty-first volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, freshly from the press, there is a conspicuous absence of scientific matter, the most prominent topics being philological. This phenomenon arises from that peculiarity of nomenclature which has chosen few scientific names from words within the alphabetical range of Rotifera to Siam. The leading philological articles are Sanscrit, by Professor J. Eggeling, Scandinavian Languages, by Dr. Adolf Noreen, and the Semitic Languages by Prof. Theodore Nöldeke. They all bear the marks of distinguished scholarship and accuracy, unless, perhaps, in Nöldeke's Assyriology, respecting which he pleads that his acquaintance with that branch of his topic is but slight. He thinks that cuneiform writing was of little linguistic account because it was addressed only to a limited and cultivated circle. But Dr. Hilprecht, now of our city, says that quite another view of it should be taken, as an inscription of the time of Sardanapalus has been deciphered recently, affixing severe penalties to the crime of dislodging the plates or removing the cylinders bearing these cuneiform records,—an offence not likely to occur if the language were understood only by the few who were cultivated, and hence conservators of order. Perhaps to this enumeration of linguistic articles ought to be added quite an elaborate one on Short-hand, by Keith Falconer, and from the importance assigned to it one might begin to wonder whether a Chinese divergence of written from spoken language may not yet become a feature of civilization. Here is the apparatus at least for reducing all spoken tongues to one phonetic system.

One seventeenth of the volume is taken up with the mariner's calling, which with the long and elaborate articles on Navigation and the Navy, in the seventeenth volume, would seem an ample presentation of the mere art of existence, peaceful or warlike, upon the ocean. The seven articles in the new volume on this subject are Sail, Sea-laws, Seamanship, Sextant, Ship, Ship-building and Shipping,—a subdivision which traverses to some extent the system of editing usually pursued in this magnificent work, under which minor topics are grouped so as to treat them connectedly as branches of one subject.

In two rather conspicuous instances the new volume exhibits the adherence to destructive criticism and scientific philosophizing which have unjustly been charged upon the *Britannica* as a prevailing characteristic and a secret motive. There is no doubt that its pages reflect the scepticism of the modern mind, but they also display its faith, for a great work of this nature is a microcosm, and all phases of life appear within its boundaries. Dr. Robertson Smith sees but little supernatural initiation of sacrifice, and perhaps less reason for giving it a vicarious efficacy in theology, and Marshall Ward, writing of the Schizomycetes, desires to include them with lower forms of Algæ in a family of Schizophyta, thus obliterating the line between the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

There has been some fine biographical work done in this volume, of which some of the more notable subjects are Rousseau, by Saintsbury, Sainte-Beuve by Matthew Arnold, Scaliger by Christie, Savonarola by Madame Villari, Schopenhauer by W. Wallace, Sir Walter Scott by Prof. Minto, and Shakespeare by T. S. Baynes, with a biography of Shakespeare, by H. R. Tedden. These are all elaborate monographs, marked by the latest research and the most critical acumen.

Art has a very considerable presentation in monographs on Schools of Painting and Sculpture, both by Professor J. Henry Middleton, and in the minor biographies, such as those of Rubens, Salvati, the San Gallos, Sanmichele and others. One great service the *Britannica* is rendering in the history of art is the correction of chronological errors in the domain of encyclopædia work. It is well understood, or if not, it ought to be, by book-buyers, that a very large part of the usual encyclopædias is made up of matter copied from their predecessors. Hence errors in the earlier works get a wide currency. For example, in French, German and English works of reference it is stated that the architect Michele Sanmichele died in 1549. The fact is that his nephew

Gian Girolamo died in that year, while the uncle survived for a decade. Probably some original compiler confounded the two persons and created the mistake, which has become current and is found even in such works as Fergusson's History of Architecture. This is but a single specimen of which scores could be adduced from any single volume of the Britannica. Such mistakes have been eliminated from this masterly work, which in art either follows or confirms the researches of J. A. Symonds, W. Lubke, and Schnasse.

There are some omissions rather unexpected in these art notes, and the reader is not told that Antonio San Gallo was the chief architect of St. Peter's in Rome for the last ten years of his life, nor that a recent Belgian publicist has put in a claim founded upon documentary investigation for Antwerp as the birthplace of Rubens.

Dr. Flower, in writing about the seal, repeats the story concerning the Phocinæ or true seal, that the mother is obliged to teach her young how to swim. Dr. Elliott, whose book upon Alaska has just appeared, denies that this is true of the fur-seal, and by implication we think, of its congeners.

As respects the United States there are occasional evidences of that slovenly or contemptuous treatment with which some of the writers of the Britannica mar its pages. In a long article on Salt there is scarcely an allusion to the American industry, although the circulation of the Blacks' editions of this encyclopedia in this country far exceeds that in Great Britain. In the article on the St. Lawrence, the St. Louis river of Minnesota is put down as a boundary line of the British possessions. The Michigan grayling is credited with a wide distribution over the northwest of the Canadian dominion, and its presence in the upper Yellowstone ignored.

The volume furnishes biographies of four Americans exclusive of Count Rumford. They are Dr. Benjamin Rush, Schoolcraft, General Scott and Mr. Seward. Schoolcraft is presented as an authority in Indian ethnology, which he is not, and his "Alcic Researches," which appeared in 1839, are said to contain his "Personal Memoirs of a Thirty Years' Residence with the Indian Tribes," ending in 1842, which came out in 1853. Of Lundy's Lane, where Scott's shoulder was broken, and of the preceding battle of Chippewa, both discomfiting to the British arms, it seems to have been thought enough to say only that the General distinguished himself in the war of 1812-15. Mr. Seward's persistent remonstrance with Lord Russell against the emission of Confederate cruisers from British shipyards, and his proposals for arbitration, as well as his cruel wounding at the hands of Atzeroth, are passed in silence.

These are blemishes unworthy of the high standards the Britannica has set for itself and generally maintained. Its American friends, while regretting these, will welcome the new volume for its excellence among books of reference. It contains more titles than any other volume of the series so far published, and fewer long treatises, those on Russia, Scotland and Shakespeare being the most extended. This is a consequence of the place in the alphabetical order now reached, and to those who think an encyclopedia should consist of the greatest number of short articles compatible with thoroughness, the feature will be regarded as an improvement.

D. O. K.

#### LIFE IN BERLIN.<sup>1</sup>

ONE of the most delightful galleries of Europe is the little gallery of the Hague. It boasts, of course, its great masterpieces, that all the world knows; the grim young Bull, with an almost carnivorous curl on his moist, shining nozzle, staring fiercely at one in his shaggy strength; and in the little room behind him a Titian, that sums up the great Venetian in his glory and his weakness. There is also the powerful "Lesson in Anatomy," with the mellow golden tone of Rembrandt's earlier smoother manner; and two fine stately Van Dycks; and the beautiful portrait of the comely and stolid Helen Fourment, in all her charming finery of jeweled chain, blue and white gauze, and pink roses, with a stray, golden lock of her bewildering hair hanging loose under the little velvet cap and red feather; and above her the kindly, matronly face of her honest-hearted predecessor. But, coming back day after day, one has time to linger among the minor treasures of the collection. The two delicate little Paul Potters and the Ruysdaels are among the famous landscapes of the world. But there is here also a number of what, for want of a better word, we might call the Dutch "humanists." "Realists" they have not deserved to be called, as, with a few exceptions, such as Steen and Van Ostade, they have not preferred the nauseous and ugly and ghastly things of life for their subjects, but

have simply, and in good faith, painted the life of their fellow-men as they saw it, its joys and sorrows, its work and play. Here is Gerard Dow, the tenderest of all Dutch painters, and Van Mieris his pupil, and Terburg and Metsu and Van der Velt. It is true that these are the men that Mr. Ruskin bids us despise, because they spent days in painting a lemon pip or a brass pot. And, indeed, when we call to mind certain Italian painters with souls and imaginations, and the mighty Fleming, with his great sweeping brush (though him Mr. Ruskin never calls to mind if he can possibly help it), one is forced to confess that the blaze of that sunlight almost quenches the little taper that lights so picturesquely these quaint Dutch interiors. But if a man cannot have soul it is surely well that he should have heart, and that it should be a sound and honest one. There is a touch of poetic feeling in Dow's old women and rosy-cheeked maidens, and the girl with the cradle at the Hague is a sweet though homely idyl. There are German and French artists in the nineteenth century who can paint satin as shiny and rugs as woolly as Terburg and Metsu; but they are more artificial and less honest than these artists were with their dames in glossy satin petticoats and fur-trimmed jackets, with their ringlets and their Dutch profiles, the high foreheads and retreating chins that were probably thought irresistible by music master, soldier or doctor, as the case might be. It is their sympathy with human nature, as well as their exquisite care and skill in workmanship, that has given them their share of immortality, and makes us prize them to-day, prosaic and commonplace as their subjects are.

"The Buchholz Family" is a series of little genre sketches by a German "humanist." Like Terburg and Metsu and Steen and Teniers, though without any of the coarseness of the two latter, the author shows us how his countrymen of to-day in the middle-classes eat and drink, laugh, gossip and amuse themselves. The brass-pot and the broom-stick are there, it is true, but the picture is so humorous and so life-like that we do not resent these ignoble details. Of sentimental and archaeological novels the German reading public has had a satiety, so this character sketch, quite unweighted with Teutonic seriousness, comes to them with peculiar freshness and raciness. But even to an alien public, and in a translation, the book is delightful. Frau Buchholz has a potent personality which imparts itself to her style. She is one of those women, we can all lay a finger on such among our acquaintances, who, with an excellent heart, and capacity for real self-sacrifice, yet contrives to stud with small thorns the path of those she most fondly loves, of course in the interest of their welfare. Her adored Carl certainly deserves all her lavish affection for the magnanimity and good-sense with which he tempers her little explosions. It is to be hoped such husbands are common in Germany. Frau Buchholz also exhibits that combination of the extremely practical with the intensely sentimental of which the German nation alone possesses the secret. Her little quarrels and jealousies, her unwearying efforts to capture a son-in-law, and her difficulties in managing him when secured, are very amusing. The characters of Carl, Frau Krause and her *enfant terrible*, the young Weigelts and Dr. Wrenzen come vividly before us. To any one who is sensitive on the subject of the American child Eduard Krause will be reassuring, for he is as abominable as "Randolph P. Miller" himself, though he does not quite equal Randolph in diabolical precocity. Frau Buchholz's wrangles with her rebellious son-in-law, and the account of the first party the young couple give after the wedding, are very entertaining.

"But where shall the side-board be placed?" said I, when we were looking over his (Dr. Wrenzen's) rooms, with a view to the new furnishing. "I think if we were to move that book-case up to the loft we should obtain a suitable place." "My books I cannot part with," he exclaimed. I took out one of the old volumes, just to show him how much space they ran away with, and in doing so opened the book. "Doctor," I cried out, when sufficiently recovered from my horror, "what do you want books for, with pictures of human beings with their skins stripped off? As far as I know no doctor ever strips the skin off people, and you have long since passed your examinations. Why need such hideous books be in the room where Emmi will be when you are not? Think what it would be if the child were to get this book into her hands accidentally. It might be the death of her. Those medical books must go up to the loft." He maintained that Emmi would soon get accustomed to the books. "Never!" said I. He was annoyed at this, and answered sharply: "I know better; the books I require and they shall remain where they are." "As you like," said I, and took up my bonnet and shawl. "A pretty serpent I have taken to my bosom," thought I to myself. "But patience, my good doctor. No best room, and all those abominable books about; it would be indeed too delightful!" The favorite German game of "skat" plays a conspicuous part in the entertainment of the masculine portion of the community. It is a game quite unknown in this country, except among German circles, but

<sup>1</sup>THE BUCHHOLZ FAMILY. Sketches of Berlin life by Julius Stinde, translated from the forty-ninth edition of the German original by L. Dora Schmitz. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.



Messrs. Westermann & Co. have recently published a little book which will enlighten the American public on the principles of the game, which has become such an important social feature in Germany. With all its homeliness, and the inevitable atmosphere of beer and pipes, there is something pleasant and genial in the social life of the German people. Their child-like capacity for enjoying simple things, and absence of restlessness, are traits from which the American nation might borrow something with profit; and their careful preservation of national habits and customs has served as a powerful bond to maintain union in times of great political strain and soreness. The translation of "the Buchholz Family" is easy and fluent and quite idiomatic, though often the choice of words might have been improved.

## PARISIAN LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS, December, 1886.

THE publisher Quantin will issue shortly a magnificent edition of *La Dame aux Camélias*, illustrated with ten etchings and 30 heliogravures from drawings by Lynch, and accompanied by a new and interesting preface by M. Alexander Dumas. The real story of Marie Duplessis, *La Dame aux Camélias* or *la Traviata*—many names for the same figure,—has been related in all its details by M. Dumas himself, by Jules Janin, and recently in the monthly review *Le Livre* by M. de Contades. What remains to be said then about this world-famous work? Simply how it was written in three weeks on the corner of a table at St. Germain-en-Laye, in a room for which Dumas paid one franc a day at the inn called "Le Cheval Blanc," which has since then disappeared. Dumas had gone with a friend to dine with his father at Monte Cristo; after dinner they missed the train, and so each took a room in this inn, which was frequented by the carters and the drivers of the diligences which used then to ply between the neighboring villages. This was some thirty-eight years ago. The next morning Dumas and his friend decided to take advantage of the fine weather and stay a few days at St. Germain. The friend went to Paris to bring all the clothes and linen necessary. "Hardly had he started," continues M. Dumas, "hardly had I found myself alone on the terrace of St. Germain, where I had so often walked with Marie Duplessis, than I began to think about her, and the idea of writing her history or rather a story about her came into my head, and so imperiously that I bought three or four quires of paper and returned to my chamber at the inn and began my book. When my friend returned for dinner he found me hard at work and working with such enthusiasm that I refused to leave St. Germain until I had written the last word. This was a matter of three or four weeks. My friend at last became so interested in my work that he copied it as I wrote it on condition that I should give him the original manuscript. I did give it to him, and he took it with him on a voyage to India long before the Suez canal was opened. In the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope the ship encountered such a terrible tempest that everything possible was thrown overboard to lighten her. The manuscript of the *Dame aux Camélias* was in one of the trunks that were sacrificed. When I had finished the novel I took it to Cadot the publisher, who received me as he usually received the writers who worked for him, and who ruined him as he said when they sold him a volume for four or five hundred francs. After many difficulties he concluded to give me 1,000 francs for my book, for an edition in two volumes 8vo of twelve hundred copies, which he sold. Afterwards he gave me two hundred francs more for the right to publish a second edition of fifteen hundred copies which he sold likewise; but when I asked him to publish a third edition he sent me about my business. I followed his advice, and as I passed along the Rue Vivienne I called on Michel Lévy, who gave hospitality to my heroine," and it may be added still gives her hospitality and profits thereby, for *La Dame aux Camélias*, both the novel and the play, have a constant sale.

Readers of Murger's *Vie de Bohème* will remember the painter-musician Schœnard and his theories about the influence of blue on the fine arts. In the book there are three leading characters: Rodolphe is Murger himself; Colline is a composé of two men, Jean Wallon, and Trapadoux, who was known as the "green giant;" Schœnard is Alexander Schœnne, who is still living and who has just published his memoirs,—a curious and interesting volume, *Souvenirs de Schœnard* (1 vol., Charpentier). Alexander Schœnne has retired from business long ago, and abandoned both music and painting in favor of commerce; he has succeeded his father as the chief of a prosperous toy manufactory; "Schœnne, fabricant d'animaux laineux et poils," says his sign board. Schœnard's souvenirs are unpretentious, but as he knew many of the literary and artistic celebrities of the past thirty years he had many a good anecdote to tell. Here is a story about the famous realist painter Courbet. A young painter comes to Courbet's studio, shows him timidly a drawing, and humbly asks advice. "What is this you have brought me?" "Maître, c'est une tête de Christ." "Tiens!

le Christ, vous l'avez donc connu." "No, it is a study." "Why did you not rather paint your papa's portrait?" replied Courbet severely. Schœnard's souvenirs of life in the artistic and literary cafés during the empire are amongst the most interesting chapters of his volume.

M. Ludovic Halévy, after a silence of two years, has published a new book, *Princesse* (1 vol. Lévy), being a collection of short stories and portraits of French girls. In *Princesse*, the clever author of *Les Petites Cardinal* has studied Parisiennes of a higher social grade than his previous models. His principal heroine this time belongs to the rich middle classes, and his analysis and observations are more delicate and complex, as the nature of such a girl is more complex and difficult to catch than the nature of a ballet-dancer of the Opera. The story of Mlle. Duval, daughter of a rich paper maker, who becomes Princess Romanelli, is a very amusing and very neat study of the French marriage of ambition and of convenience.

In a very different note is M. Rosny's realistic novel, *Nell Horn*. M. Rosny is a débutant, but a débutant of remarkable talent, and with a strong sense of art and style. M. Rosny, it appears, worked at a manual trade until he was twenty; then he came into a small inheritance, and by some odd coincidence he went to live in East London, where he remained eight years living the life of the people, talking their language, preaching with the secularists on Sunday in Victoria Park, and studying the curious religious-philosophical vagaries of the populace of London. The result of these studies and observations is contained in *Nell Horn*, which is the only modern French book in which I have found sincere and precise observation of phases of London life, which English novelists do not dare to study thoroughly.

In the French Budget one always looks with interest at the section of Fine Arts, department of theatres, to see how the four establishments receiving State subvention prosper. At the Comédie Française we find that the receipts of 1885 amounted to 2,383,580 fr., and the expenses to 2,374,386 fr., leaving thus a balance of 9,194 fr. The full share in profits of the sociétaires amounted to 28,000 fr. At the Opera the year 1884 ended with a deficit of 402,000 fr. In 1885 the deficit of the year was 167,000 fr. Finally, in spite of all possible economies, the Budget committee considered it impossible to reduce the annual loss at the Opera to less than 100,000 fr. At the Opera Comique the present year will inevitably end with a considerable deficit. At the Odeon the result will be the same, although the year started with a balance in hand, but the losses occasioned by the *Song d'une nuit d'été*, and other failures, are heavy. Thus it will be seen it costs the French rate-payers quite a respectable sum to keep up the standard of musical and dramatic art. If it were not for the aid received from the State treasury all the above theatres except the Comédie Française would be in bankruptcy.

TH. C.

## WEEKLY NOTES.

A REPETITION of the oratorio of the Messiah, which was so successfully rendered in April last, is to be given by the Germantown Choral on Monday evening next, the 20th inst., at St. Vincent's Hall, Germantown. There will be a chorus of 125, and an orchestra of 30, while Mrs. Suelka, soprano, Mrs. A. H. Darling, contralto, Mr. L. Auty, tenor, and Dr. C. E. Martin, basso, will present the solos. The whole will be under the leadership of Mr. W. W. Gilchrist.

This will be what is called an extra concert of the Choral, its two usual subscription concerts being set down for February 14th, and April 25th. At the former there will be presented Hiller's "Song of Victory," the "Loreley" of Mendelssohn, and "The Rose," a poem of J. Russell Lowell, music by Gilchrist. At the April concert the oratorio of Elijah will be given.

THE fourth annual convention of the Modern Language Association of America will be held in Baltimore, at the Johns Hopkins University, December 28-30. President Gilman will deliver an address of welcome, after which Franklin Carter, of Williams College, President of the Association, will give the annual address. Quite a number of papers have been promised. For particulars concerning reduced rates, etc., application should be made to the Secretary, Prof. A. M. Elliott, Johns Hopkins University.

ON the 4th of October a German Modern Language Association was formed, meeting for the first time in Hanover. It was attended by many distinguished scholars.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press have undertaken the publication of a new Hebrew dictionary, in preparation by Canon Driver, of Oxford, and Profs. Brown and Briggs in America. A critical Hebrew dictionary, says the London *Athenæum*, is, indeed,

needed, for the tenth edition of Gesenius's lexicon, by Profs. Mühlau and Volk, just out, is no improvement upon the last edition, except for Prof. O. H. Müller's additions on proper names from Phœnician and Himyaritic inscriptions.

### REVIEWS.

**MODERNE GEISTER.** Literarische Bildnisse aus dem Neunzehnten Jahrhundert von Georg Brandes. Frankfurt-am-Main: Rütten und Löning, 1882.

**EMINENT AUTHORS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.** Literary Portraits by Dr. Georg Brandes, translated from the Original by Rasmus B. Anderson, United States Minister to Denmark, Author of "Norse Mythology," etc., etc. Pp. ix. and 460. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

DR. George Brandes is known to English and American readers in general by his study of Lord Beaconsfield only. But in Denmark and in Germany he has won recognition as the greatest literary critic the Scandinavian world has produced—a Norse Taine without the French limitations. It is not without effort and resistance that he has obtained this recognition. His attitude toward religious and philosophical questions has been so offensive to the Conservative party in Denmark, that at one time he was silenced as a professor in the University of Copenhagen and virtually banished from the country. On all questions, or nearly all, he is a radical of the school of Mill, Spencer and Taine; and in literature a patron of the realism which has infected the literature of Europe with what Mr. Emerson calls "the plague of microscopes." But apart from any question of his opinions, which do not commend him to us, he cannot be denied the possession of an ability, an intellectual penetrativeness, which entitles his work to attention.

Most of his works have been rendered into German by his admirers; but his *Moderne Geister* was written in that language in the first place, and it is from the German that Minister Anderson has translated it. The edition he follows must be later than that of 1882, as it contains an essay on Ibsen which is not found in that. The translation is characterized by all the professor's facile and fluent command of English, and it is very seldom that we find an expression which is capable of amendment. But the English use is *Spinozism* not *Spinozism*, and *Saint Anthony* not *Saint Antoine* is the English equivalent of the French *Saint Antoine*.

Six nationalities are represented by the subjects of these nine essays: Germany by Paul Heyse; France by Ernest Renan and Gustave Flaubert; England by John Stuart Mill; Denmark by Hans Christian Andersen and Frederik Paludan-Müller; Sweden by Esaias Tegner; and Norway by Björnsterne Björnson and Hendrik Ibsen. The author assures us that they are not mere "chips from his workshop," thrown together for convenience in one book; that there is an inner, "spiritual" relation which binds them together. But for this statement, we should have seen no other connection between them than that they all reflect Dr. Brandes's radicalism, and that they all are within the cover of one book. Certainly the method differs greatly in the various essays. Those on Stuart Mill and Renan, for instance, are mere sketches of personal reminiscence, with side-glances at the intellectual character of the men. That on Tegner is a finished biographical study, and several others approach the same completeness. Nor are we able to see in what the "spiritual" unity of the book consists, as certainly these nine men present the strongest spiritual contrasts possible. From the gayety of Anderson to the gloom of Ibsen, from the conservatism of Paludan-Müller to the radicalism of Björnson, and from the refinement of Heyse to the realistic prurience of Flaubert, are great transitions. The only unity we discern is that each topic in turn furnishes Dr. Brandes with a text to preach some part of his own literary and social gospel to the general public.

For Dr. Brandes is quite incapable of an objective treatment of any biographical topic. He has nothing of Sainte-Beuve's detachment from doctrines and theories, which makes the *Causeries du Lundi* so charming to readers of all opinions. He belongs to the less tolerant generation, whose boyhood fell within the era of antagonisms awakened by 1848. Like Taine and Arnold, Scherer and Pontmartin, he must preach such gospel as he has for his generation, while he criticises. And we do not find his gospel an especially ennobling one. It has no outlook either upward or onward to any better ideal than society reconstructed on the recognition of the fact that men are animals of a superior cleverness, and that the world made a mistake when it rejected Zeus and Odin to worship the Nazarene.

This partisan trend appears in his account of John Stuart Mill. The notable passage in his "Autobiography," in which he speaks of the gloom which fell over him on discovering that complete success in achieving his social ideals would not bring him happiness, Dr. Brandes both distorts and minimizes. He speaks of

it as lasting over a brief period; Mill intimates the contrary. He says the theologians have sought to give it a theological significance; it is Mill himself who does so. He specifies Mill's relation to the lady who afterwards became his wife as the means which lifted the clouds for him, and ignores the influence of Coleridge and Wordsworth, to which Mill himself refers, and which long antedated that of Mrs. Taylor. He says that Mill "both earlier and later managed to make his way cheerfully through the world without dogmatic belief." This passage in the "Autobiography," taken in connection with the essays on Nature and on Religion, and Caroline Fox's account of him, seems to prove the contrary.

We turn with less discomfort to the account of Bishop Tegner, after reading this page about Mill. The long essay on Tegner is the most painful in the book, and we cannot imagine Mr. Anderson taking any pleasure in introducing it to English and American readers. If this is the best that Scandinavian criticism has to say of one of the greatest of Scandinavian poets, surely silence were better. A Christian bishop and yet a sensual pagan at heart; a theologian and sacred poet, with a mind permanently alienated from the Christian ideal by the early study of Voltaire;—this is the picture we are asked to accept of the author of "Frithiof," and "The Children of the Lord's Supper!" We are not familiar enough with Bishop Tegner's life to check the story at all points, but we do know enough to know that this is a caricature, and that Dr. Brandes has dealt with Tegner as Audin and Jannsen have dealt with Luther, and Gutzkow with Schleiermacher. Many-sided natures lend themselves to partisan treatment of this kind. There is so much to say of them, that it is easy to draw a picture in which every detail is true, and the entire effect is false. There was in Tegner as in Grundtvig and in Claus Harms, a side which sympathized strongly with the old Norse and classic paganisms. There was a just feeling that Christian apologists had fallen into the usual injustices of religious polemics in their criticism of it. And there was in Tegner as in Schleiermacher and Luther a revolt against the sickly, mock Platonic treatment of sexual affection which too often works its way from the monastery into literature. And Tegner was not a man who was measured or reserved in the expression of his opinion, especially in his youth; he had the *abandon* of the poetic temperament in an eminent degree. But all this, however carefully worked into seeming completeness as a portrait, is not a picture of Esaias Tegner; and the day will come when the Scandinavians will feel about this essay as patriotic Frenchmen feel about *La Pucelle*.

We like Dr. Brandes much better when he is on common ground with his subject, as in writing of the two marvelous Norsemen, Björnson and Ibsen. But we must enter our protest once more against the notion that Björnson has gained as an artist by becoming a social and religious radical and agitator. From *Arne* to *Magnhild* is a long distance, and it is not measured upward. In view of what Dr. Brandes says of the resemblance of the two poets in their late works—a resemblance which struck us in reading Björnson's "A Bankruptcy" and Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" about the same time—we think it most probable that the greatest of modern idyllists was swerved from his proper vocation by the influence of his more gloomy and tragic brother. At the same time it is undeniable that a tendency toward the tragic and gloomy view of life shows itself in nearly every line of movement in Scandinavian literature, with the exception of Grundtvig. Søren Kierkegaard is the best developed type of what appears in them all—in Ibsen from the first, and in Björnson and Jonas Lie after a certain point in their literary career had been passed. And this, after all, is the temper of the old Norsemen, except so far as Christianity made them more cheerful, by persuading them that victory was on the side of goodness. And of late they all, both believers and unbelievers, seem to have lost that faith.

We leave the book with mixed feelings of admiration for its ability, and regret for its tone and tendency.

**OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA.** Their characters, and the manner of Desdemona's death, with a notice of Calderon's debt to Shakespeare. A study, by Dr. Ellits. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1887.

The only new idea which Dr. Ellits presents in his analysis of Othello's character in this little "study," is the view that the murder of Desdemona is palliated by the fact of her husband's being a Mohammedan. "It was not so much his honor as a Christian husband, who would have maintained and avenged it otherwise; but rather as a Mohammedan, whose idea of conjugal fidelity was far stricter, and whose right to dispose of his unfaithful wife no one might call in question, or doubt that her taking off could alone expiate a crime for which pardon was impossible." Now to make this assertion certainly stretches a point. That Othello did not profess the Mohammedan faith is plainly evident from several passages in the play; notably, when Iago, after urging Cassio to persuade Desdemona to intercede for him, says:



"To win the Moor,—were't to renounce his baptism,  
All seals and symbols of redeemed sin—  
His soul is so enfreed to her love,  
That she may make, unmake, do what she list."

And nothing could be further from the "lord of the harem" point of view than this:

"'Tis not to make me jealous  
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,  
Is free of speech, sings, plays and dances well."

His whole mode of wooing Desdemona, and his treatment of her when won, were entirely remote from the Mohammedan view of woman, and there is no shadow of such a plea in his last immortal apology for "one who had loved not wisely, but too well." Indeed if there had been any trace of the "Turk" about him, he could have quietly put Desdemona out of the way without feeling that his whole existence was irretrievably tainted by his supposed crime, and his "occupation gone." Posthumus, who certainly was not brought up in the Koran, assumed the same privilege of "taking off" his wife, when proofs, as he supposed, of Imogen's guilt had been brought to him. It was the common prerogative of offended husbands in those days. The truth is that Shakespeare was too much occupied with his characters as men and women to have much thought for fine points of nationality. He cares no more for making his Venetians Italians, than Titian or Rubens did for making their virgins Jewesses. It is to have read the play to small purpose not to feel that Othello's character and nature sufficiently explain his act without extenuating reminiscences of the Koran.

Dr. Ellits holds yet another inquest over poor Desdemona's lifeless body, as he does not seem entirely satisfied with the testimony of the committee of experts quoted in the Furness variorum edition. He cites several witnesses from several centuries, of cases of hanging, smothering, strangling and drowning, in which the unfortunate subject temporarily recovered, as he seems to think it a vital matter to bolster up Shakespeare's accuracy in this particular. He evidently is not impressed by what seems to us the most satisfactory of all the post-mortem examinations, that of Dr. Weir Mitchell. . . . "but I fancy Shakespeare cared little for realism when he desired an explanatory dramatic effect." For purposes of dramatic effect it matters very little whether Desdemona died of "fracture of the cricoid cartilage," or the "secondary effects of injury to the larynx," or "cardiac exhaustion," or "extreme nervous shock." We are just as much moved by her tragic fate as if there were a regular medical certificate affixed by Shakespeare in the appendix. In the original story of the play there is no mistake whatever about the manner of her death. The Ensign, the Iago of the story, suggests that they shall "take a stocking filled with sand and beat Desdemona until she dies." They carry out this scheme successfully; the Ensign in the presence of the Moor beats the poor lady with his sand-bag till she dies, gasping between the blows for aid from her husband, who however only assists the Ensign to pull down part of the ceiling in order that it may be supposed that she was killed by the falling of the house. This is quite circumstantial, and there can be no doubt that Desdemona died of contusion of the brain, or perhaps fracture of the skull. But on the whole we think Shakespeare's way more effective, though perhaps less accurate. This is in substance all that the little "Study" contains, for Dr. Ellits occupies the rest of the space in telling us in prose what Shakespeare has already said in verse about Othello and Desdemona.

FROM MEADOW-SWEET TO MISTLETOE. Verses with Pictures by Mary S. Lathbury. Pp. 40. 4to. New York: Worthington Co. WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL: A Series of Interesting Stories, Biographies, and Papers on Natural History, for the Young. Illustrated with upwards of Three Hundred Engravings by the best Artists. 1887. Pp. 216, lex. 8vo. New York: Worthington Co.

How? or, Spare Hours made Profitable for Boys and Girls. By Kennedy Holbrook. Illustrated. Pp. 352. 8vo. Same publishers.

Of these three Christmas books, the first has the highest artistic quality. Mrs. Lathbury is at once poet and artist, and both her verses and her pictures have genuine merit. We gather from her preface that the poems and pictures were made to beguile of his loneliness a little boy whose sister and playmate had died. This gives them a higher interest than if the book had no personal associations. They both have a simplicity of motif which befits a book for young people; but her picture children are rather such as a gentle woman would like them to be than the actual specimens of our experience. Christmas is the central but not the only theme of her verse. The drawings are reproduced from the original by lithography or some process akin to that.

As usual, "Worthington's Annual" is a deluge of pictures,—more pictures by a third than there are leaves to the book. They

are of many degrees of merit and even of novelty, some being old friends. A very few are colored, and the most are tinted in reddish brown. The letter-press consists of very short articles, none being a page in length, and most of them explanatory of the pictures. We know few books of the year better fitted to meet a child's insatiable and not always discriminating hunger for pictures.

Mr. Holbrook's book is a good Christmas present for an irrepressible small boy, who is just learning the uses of his fingers and of a pocket knife. We have such a youth in mind for our copy, and we are sure it will help to enliven many a winter's evening. It runs through a great range of topics, from blowing soap bubbles up to photography and repoussé work, and embraces old processes and tricks such as have been familiar for generations, and others quite new to us at least. Several are recent importations from Japan. It will commend the book to purchasers that playing-cards are not employed in any of the tricks.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

TWO more juveniles of the better class, in publishing which the Presbyterian Board of Publication has done good service, have just been issued by that concern,—*"The Fairfax Girls,"* by Mrs. Nathaniel Conklin, (Jennie M. Drinkwater), and *"Graham's Laddie,"* by Julia McNair Wright. They are as bright as any of their immediate predecessors, and may be heartily commended to parents who wish young folks to be wholesomely amused in their reading, but are justly solicitous upon the dangers of contemporary fiction. *"The Fairfax Girls,"* one of the best of Mrs. Conklin's many clever books, tells the simple story of four homely yet not uneventful lives. The influence throughout is of an admirable kind. The *"Laddie"* in Mrs. Wright's tale is a waif who is saved from shipwreck by rough fishermen, grows up in ignorance of his parentage, has many strange and exciting adventures, and at last "comes to his own." There is perhaps more of a concession to worldly ways in this than in any book yet put forth by the Presbyterian Board—but it is made without undue sensationalism.

The anonymous serial novel, *"Taken by Siege,"* having run its course in *Lippincott's Magazine*, has been issued by that firm in book shape. Those who have not followed the story in the magazine may not care to know that *"Taken by Siege"* narrates the experiences of a young journalist in New York. It is written from the inside, and its sketches of newspaper life have a certain interest. *The Dawn*, upon which the hero works, is easily recognizable as *The Herald*, and the picture of the heroine as clearly typifies the lyric artist, Clara Louise Kellogg. Various of the characters have this kind of personal following, and there will be readers no doubt whose curiosity will be excited by such means.

*"Vittoria,"* which Messrs. Roberts have issued in their uniform edition of the novels of Mr. George Meredith, is not usually rated as equal in merit to *"Diana of the Crossways,"* or *"The Ordeal of Richard Feverel,"* but the difference, as we take it, is one of kind rather than of degree. In quality of workmanship there is a wonderful uniformity through the whole list of Meredith's books. He is equally the literary artist and the minute, painstaking craftsman; he labors, in small things as in great, for nothing less than perfection, and there is no more marked example in English literature of original genius united to profound conscientiousness. It is hardly necessary to say that none of these books have been, in the common sense, popular; *"Vittoria"* has perhaps been one of the least popularly effective of the series, because of the repelling nature of the theme and the huge proportions of the book. But in its philosophy, its knowledge of human nature, its superb diction, its epigrammatic vividness, it will be found, if the right point of view is gained, not inferior in value as a social study to any of its stately companions. The publication of this edition of Meredith is a notable literary event. But a little time ago the most admiring of his readers would have thought it impossible that publishers could be found to embark upon so doubtful an undertaking;—now there is a "living chance" that one of the most remarkable writers of our time may obtain just recognition. THE AMERICAN has done what it could in this direction.

Messrs. P. Blakiston, Son & Co. send out, as usual, their *"Physician's Visiting List,"* the issue for 1887 making the thirty-sixth year of its publication. It is for the pocket of the physician, bound in leather, with tucks, pockets, etc., and is certainly convenient and useful.

*"Mistakes in Writing English,"* by Marshall T. Bigelow, (Boston: Lee & Shephard), is one of those little volumes that proof-readers delight in,—a hard-and-fast collection of rules how you shall and how you shall not write the English language. Some of its contents are good enough,—though many of the errors corrected are such as none but an illiterate person would commit,—and some are of the dogmatic sort in reference to questions that are, and are likely to be, disputed. No one who cares to have either vigor or

elegance in composition will yield himself to the tyranny of this kind of hand-books; and yet we do not say that they are without value, since they serve to stimulate discussion concerning the art of expression, and so to develop the art itself.

Two volumes of juvenile adventure, issued by Frederick Warne & Co., (London and New York), are decidedly on the sensational order. One, by Arthur Lee Knight, is entitled "Ronald Halifax; or He Would be a Sailor;" the other, by V. L. Cameron, is "Harry Raymond: His Adventures among Pirates, Slavers, and Cannibals." Both books appear, from a casual but sufficient inspection, to be loaded to the muzzle with details of the piratical and cannibalistic world, and will be highly welcome, no doubt, to those who like that sort of literature.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have issued in one volume, at a very moderate price, the "First steps in Scientific Knowledge," prepared by the just dead M. Paul Bert, the famous ex-minister of Public Instruction, of France. It is translated by Madame Bert, and has undergone some revision and correction at the hands of Prof. W. H. Greene, of the Philadelphia High School. The merit of the book—which covers the whole circle of natural science,—is its animation, and it can hardly fail to attract and keep the attention of the young scholars for whom it is designed.

A "Buddhist Diet Book," by Laura C. Holloway, has been issued by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls. It is not an extensive work,—some 80 pages only,—and consists mainly of recipes for preparing and cooking vegetable foods. The theory, if we understand the preface, is that of "a strictly vegetarian diet," yet we perceive that a large part of the recipes call for butter, and others for milk and cheese. How are these to be had from the vegetable world?

"Five-Minute Readings for Young Ladies," is the title of a small volume of selections in prose and poetry, "selected and adapted" by Walter K. Fobes. Many of the pieces are old and familiar, and all appear to be good. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

A very pretty, and withal neat and usable, little volume has been made in Messrs. White, Stokes & Allen's edition of the Lyrical Poems of Tennyson, which Mr. Palgrave edited a couple of years ago. The binding, as we find it, is parchment, and the interior paper and the typography are both good. Mr. Palgrave includes in this collection a large part of the work that has made the Laureate famous, opening with "A Dream of Fair Women" and ending with "In Memoriam," and he supplies several pages of valuable critical and explanatory notes.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE second "extra volume" of the Johns Hopkins "Studies in Historical and Political Science," to be issued next month, will particularly interest this locality, it being the "History of the Government of Philadelphia," prepared in collaboration by Messrs. Edward P. Allinson and Boies Penrose. This work relates particularly to the growth of the municipal system, beginning with the charter granted by Penn. in 1701,—a primitive and mediæval plan,—and ending with the reform charter of 1885. Between these lies a long and curious catalogue of municipal schemes and expedients, illustrating the growth of the government of cities, and the successive mutations of public judgment as to what is and what is not practicable.

A special edition—it is not precisely right to call it *de luxe*, for the whole issue comes under that category—of the "Book of the Tile Club" is to be issued, bound in vellum and with the illustrations printed on Japanese paper. There will be but 100 copies. —Cupples, Upham & Co. will publish at an early date Rev. E. G. Porter's "Rambles in Old Boston," which has been in preparation for three years. It will be illustrated by George R. Tolman. —T. Y. Crowell & Co. have nearly ready "The Picture of Jesus," the second volume of Rev. H. R. Haweis's work on "Christ and Christianity."

The "Dante Handbook" promised by Ginn & Co. is translated from the Italian of Giovanni Scartazzini, with notes and additions by Thomas Davidson, and will appear about January 1st. A main feature of it will be the bibliographies.—It is stated that the whole cost of the volume of studies in muscular sciences, illustrated with photographs of animals in locomotion, got up by the University of Pennsylvania, exceeded \$40,000. It is not for sale, but was subscribed for before it was undertaken.—The library of the University of Michigan is to have a fine collection of books relating to Goethe, the result of a fund subscribed by German residents of the State. \$1000 has already been raised, and the collecting of books has commenced.

"Stepniak" is engaged upon a novel of Russian life.—John B. Alden, New York, gives notice of his withdrawal from the wholesale book trade, proposing hereafter to sell at retail only. —"Faith and Action," a volume of selections from Rev. F. D.

Maurice, announced by D. Lothrop & Co., will have a preface by Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks.—Bret Harte, who is very popular in England, has written a story which is to be brought out in the London *Illustrated News*, and simultaneously in one of the Harper periodicals.—The *American Bookseller* says:—A New York publisher has been beguiled into going into mining stock at the "ground floor." The ground floor gave way and he is now in the subcellar.

The Blackstone Publishing Co. (Philadelphia: Rees Welsh, President), proposes to reprint the leading English text books, applicable here, and translations from German and French law-books, with notes, and verbatim reprints of all such books issued after January 1st, 1885. The first volume will be Smith's "Master and Servant."

Miss Larcom's little book, "Beckonings for Every Day," has for a sub-title, "A Calendar of Thought." But, though the days of the month are indicated, it is not limited to any single year, but is equally good—and excellently good—for all years.

Mr. Howell, of the State Library at Albany, has secured the André letters recently discovered at Kingston, N. Y. There are in all some 900 letters, twenty-eight of which were written by André himself.—Mr. John Foord, for a long time editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*, and subsequently editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, has retired from the latter journal to devote himself exclusively to literary work.—In the course of researches for material for his life of Charles Brockden Brown, Mr. E. I. Stevenson found the manuscript journals of Dr. Elihu H. Smith, a resident of New York in the latter part of the last century, and whose papers teem with references to the distinguished men of his day. It is thought the discovery will prove valuable.

Munkacsy is a poet as well as a painter. A volume of his poems has just been published at Buda-Pesth.—Macmillan & Co. will soon have ready Mr. E. A. Freeman's second course of lectures at Oxford, discussing the power of Rome in European history.—William Morris has written a story called "A Dream of John Ball," to run through four or five numbers of *The Commonweal*.

Mrs. Helen Choate Bell, to whom the latest Boston volume of poetry, "The Heart of the Weed" is dedicated, is the daughter of the late Rufus Choate. The book takes its curious title from Lowell's line, "To win the secret of the weed's plain heart." The authorship is a secret.

Mr. Charles Edwardes has finished his translation of Elpis Melena's personal recollections of Garibaldi, and the work will be put in hand at once by Trübner & Co.—Recent deaths have been Madame Jokai, wife of the celebrated novelist, and herself a writer of repute, Prof. Scherr of Zurich, and Gustave Heine-Gildern, brother of the great Heine, and founder of the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*.—A translation of Heine's "Reisebilder," by Mr. F. Storr, is to appear in Bohn's Library. Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland in early life made a translation of this work which in important particulars is not likely ever to be surpassed.—The Longmans have arranged with Count Vitzthum, late Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James, for the publication of an authorized translation of the Count's "Reminiscences of St. Petersburg and London." It will be edited by Mr. Henry Reeve.

A Society for the publication of helps in the study of Robert Browning's poetry has been organized at Chicago. Its first book, "Outline Studies," is ready, and may be had of the publishing agents of the Society, Charles H. Kerr & Co., Dearborn street, Chicago.

Forty-one books written by members of the Yale faculty, have been published within the last six years.—Wm. R. Jenkins, of New York, has sold to Mr. A. B. Corbin the Newport branch of his business. It has from the beginning been under Mr. Corbin's management.

The new catalogue of the Astor Library requires the work of four men for six years, will make 1100 pages, and will cost over \$50,000.—Browning readings are a form of entertaining much affected by Boston society, this winter, and the craze is extending to New York and Philadelphia. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is one of the most prominent "interpreters" of the poet.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE event of the week, among periodicals, has been the issue of the first number of the new *Scribner's Magazine*. The plan of the publication places it in the rank occupied by *Harper's* and *The Century*, and as the competition of these has been so sharp and their advance in all particulars of literary and artistic workmanship so great, there will be a lively interest to see if the new comer can maintain itself as an equal member of this high company. The contents of the first number had already been pretty fully an-



nounced; first of all is the paper by ex-minister E. B. Washburne, "Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris,"—an excellent article, presenting some new matter, and worthy of being thus presented. The art frontispiece of the magazine, "Gambetta proclaiming the Republic of France," relates to Mr. Washburne's article, and is from the pencil of Howard Pyle. Three other articles have notable importance: "Our Defenceless Coasts," by Lieut. F. V. Greene; "Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris," by Annie Cary Morris; and "Socialism," by Gen. Francis A. Walker. All these are worth public attention, and they give the magazine force. Lieut. Greene's paper is abundantly illustrated. The fiction includes short stories by H. C. Bunner and T. A. Janvier, and the beginning of a serial by Mr. Harold Frederic. As to the latter, judgment must be reserved; Mr. Frederic is very probably a more brilliant journalist than novelist.

Altogether, the new magazine sets off strongly. Its literary contents are not at all sensational, nor indeed remarkable, but they give an impression of reserved power. The typography is as perfect as can be, of its kind, and the art work is all good, but we venture to think that the popular estimate of these particulars will favor the other magazines. Mr. De Vinne has set the fashion, and a divergence from it is a doubtful experiment.

The Welsh monthly magazine, *The Cambrian*, published for some years at Cincinnati, by Rev. D. I. Jones, has been purchased by Rev. E. C. Evans, of Rensselaer, N. Y., and will be printed and published hereafter from the office of *Y Drych*, at Utica, N. Y. It is an interesting publication, and deserves support from those interested in Welsh topics.

The January *Century* will contain a biographical sketch of George Bancroft, by Prof. Sloane, editor of the *Princeton Review* and formerly the historian's private secretary.

A portrait of Joel Chandler Harris appears in the January number of the *Book-Buyer*.

Marion Crawford's new tale, "Paul Patoff," will appear in the *Nouvelle Revue* simultaneously with its appearance in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Mr. DeWitt Seligman's new weekly paper to be started in New York next month will be called *The Epoch*.

The New York *World* says: "There is a prospect that Scribners will be called upon to defend in court their right to use their own name in the title of their new magazine. The proprietors of the *Century* assert, with some force, that as their own publication is still widely known as *Scribner's*, its former title, they possess an exclusive interest in its use in the connection mentioned."

Beginning with the January number, the *Brooklyn Magazine* will change its present title and assume the new name of the *American Magazine*. It will be the aim of the publishers to print only such articles as are in every respect of a bright and popular character, so that in its literature the magazine will cater to all tastes.

*Lippincott's Magazine*, pursuing its recent development of energy and originality, has a cover for the January issue which is a further improvement on that adopted during 1886,—somewhat showy, but not out of good taste. It prints a novel complete by Julian Hawthorne, "Sinfire," covering 84 pages of the magazine, and the remaining contents include several good papers, one of them, "Social Life at Harvard," by Mr. Barrett Wendell, being on an especially live topic. The verse is all notable: Miss Cleveland's long, and somewhat curious, production, a poem by Austin Dobson, and a sonnet (to Walt Whitman), by Mr. Francis Howard Williams. The last is a piece of excellent work, and does credit to Mr. Williams's muse. He thinks very highly of Whitman, thus:

Bold innovator in the realm of thought;  
Strong-sinewed Titan fighting for the right,  
And wresting from the panoplies of night  
The glories that the patient stars have caught  
From an evanished sun; brave teacher, taught  
By Nature's lips to see with Nature's sight,  
And so to shed day's fair, unsullied light  
Upon the work thy rugged hands have wrought,—  
Thou stand'st serene upon thy mountain crag,  
Unmindful of the shallow hum which fills  
The valleys with derision. Thou canst wait,  
And, waiting, find thine own, when prescient Fate  
Shall grant thee justice, and unfurl the flag  
Of Innocency on a thousand hills.

#### ART NOTES.

"THE First Ball of the Republic" given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, was a social event of the first importance, and was also financially successful, realizing a handsome sum. The School of Industrial Art is now established on a solid

foundation, and is in a position to render incalculably valuable service to the manufacturing community of Philadelphia. The preëminence that France has enjoyed during the past century in the production of the finest goods of nearly all descriptions, has been mainly due to the superior education which the government has been wise enough to provide both for designers, and for those by whose skill in handicrafts designs are properly executed. It is just such education that is especially needed here. It is not in accordance with "the genius of American institutions" to provide these advantages through governmental agencies. The safety of the state demands that what is known as a common school education shall be made free to all by the State, but beyond that we have not been willing to go. It would be a most judicious and profitable impost if the manufacturers of the community would levy a tax upon their own property for support of schools of design, making them free to promising students as the public schools are. In default of such provisions, the endowment of these schools by private contributions is becoming a recognized necessity, and the enterprise of the women who have done so much for the School of Industrial Art, not only by means of the ball above inferred to but by other agencies also, is worthy of all commendation.

One of the fashions of this world which have passed away is the "artists' reception," formerly held in high favor, but for the past few years abandoned except in remote rural regions where in the spasmodic attempts occasionally made to "promote art," the studio reception is still regarded as a proper and profitable resort. These gatherings were doubtless of some use in their day, but they cost the artists more than they were worth, taking up a great deal of time and demanding the outlay of more or less cash. Their temporary and casual office has now been filled by the art clubs and equivalent organizations of a permanent character. One of the objects of such organizations is to make regular and adequate provision for that partly social and partly commercial communication between the painters and the public, which the "Artists' Reception" contemplated in a fugitive and uncertain fashion. Pictures are painted to be seen, and the art club affords the opportunity for the painters to show them, and for possible patrons to see them with none of the limitations necessarily involved in putting them on sale in a dealer's gallery.

In Philadelphia we are between hay and grass, so to speak, in this matter. We have given up the "Artists Reception," but we have not yet established the Art Club. Our ways are no longer provincial nor yet metropolitan. In Boston the Art Club is accomplishing the purposes here indicated very satisfactorily, and in New York there are several artistic bodies doing similar work. The Art Student's League of the latter city has this season adopted the plan of giving informal exhibitions fortnightly, each devoted exclusively to the display of pictures by one or at most two painters. These special collections have proved interesting and valuable, attractive to the visitors and serviceable, in more ways than one, to the artists. At the last previous exhibit the works of Mr. F. S. Church and Mr. A. P. Ryder were illustrated, and the opportunity to make a comparative study of them was so well appreciated that had it been practicable the collection would have been kept on exhibition during the current fortnight.

Mr. W. T. Dannat's recent works are on exhibition this week in New York. Mr. Dannat will be remembered as the painter of the strikingly brilliant picture entitled "The Quartette," shown at the last exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts—actually the last exhibition, so far as heard from at present writing. "The Quartette" is not brilliant in color, as it is painted in a low key, and is characterized by wonderful harmony rather than by dazzling luminosity, but it is brilliant in execution, Mr. Dannat's splendid technique quite throwing in the shade any other work seen at the same exhibition. The present collection is a small one, comprising but two important works, with two portraits and a number of studies. They all illustrate the artist's great power of expression with a very narrow range of color, his love of low, deep tones, and his mastery of composition.

The approach of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, directs renewed attention to the Norsemen and the claims made that they were the original discoverers of this continent. According to their claims, Eric the Red made the first voyage hitherward in the year 986, and his son, Leif Ericson, established a colony on the New England coast, or Vineland, early in the following century. Some ten years since Ole Bull suggested the erection of a statue to Leif Ericson, and this suggestion resulted in a subscription to Miss Anne Whitney, to execute the work. The statue was finished last summer and has been cast in bronze by the Chicopee foundry. A letter has been sent to Miss Whitney, congratulating her on the completion of the work, signed by A. W. Longfellow, Jr., Edwin Booth, Nathan Appleton, Alice M. Longfellow, Samuel Longfellow, Mrs. James T. Fields,

Mrs. Ole Bull, Mrs. E. P. Whipple, E. N. Horsford and many others. Miss Whitney is now at work on the pedestal for the statue, and it is expected that it will be in every way worthy of the work which is to stand upon it. It will be a four-sided structure, and on respective sides will be bronze reliefs representing the arrival of the Norsemen on the New England shores, their departure, a group of old Norwegian ships, and an appropriate Norse inscription. The sum needed for the pedestal is \$6,000, for which contributions are solicited.

Boston and its Art Museum are to be congratulated on the final acquisition of the two unique Etruscan sarcophagi some 2,500 years old, which Mr. James Jackson Jarves obtained from the granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte for exhibition at the Foreign Fair of Boston in 1882-3. They were valued in Europe at \$20,000, the price the late Emperor Napoleon had agreed to pay for them just before the fall of the Empire. The Art Museum, however, procured them at a considerable reduction, chiefly owing to the generous contributions of well-known Boston women of wealth and taste. There are said to be no monuments of antiquity in the museums of Europe similar to these in the position of the recumbent figures, so life-like in their repose, they being effigies of the bodies that were deposited in them. One is Græco-Etruscan and the other pure Etruscan art. Professor Waldstein (of Cambridge, England) has prepared a paper on these sarcophagi which is to be printed in the forthcoming number of "The American Archaeological Review."

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE explorations of Captains Talbot and Maitland of the Afghan Boundary Commission have resulted among other things in obtaining authentic information of what must certainly be considered one of the wonders of the world, though until very recently only known from some rather vague reports of ancient travelers and the stories of the natives of the district. This is the colossal statue of Bamian, a town on the route from Balkh to Cabul, near the top of the Paropamisus range of mountains, 8500 feet above the sea-level. It is cut out of the solid rock of the mountain-side, and is 173 feet high, thus considerably exceeding in height all known statues, not excepting the statue of Liberty in New York harbor, if her pedestal be left out of consideration. It is believed to be a statue of the god Buddha, though its age is uncertain. The lower part of the figure is much dilapidated, largely, it is believed, from the ill-treatment it received at the hands of Tamerlane and Nadir Shah, but the head, shoulders and trunk are quite well preserved. Much of the drapery of the statue is supplied by additions of plaster, and there are also some traces of the existence at one time of gold trimmings, though these have now vanished.

In discussing the probability of the extensive use of coal-tar for fuel, the *Nautical Magazine* says: The use of coal-tar for fuel is no new thing. For more than twenty years it has been used for the purpose of firing retort furnaces at the Gaisburg gasworks, at Stuttgart, according to a method devised by Herr W. Boam, the manager. This gentleman succeeded in designing an injector for tar whereby a thoroughly regular spray was produced with very slight pressure—the tar being thrown on the flame in an arched stream, complete combustion resulting without the production of any smoke, soot, or deposit of any kind, and with only the smallest portion of the tar ever reaching the fire bars, on which a layer of coke is laid. Lately a number of English gas companies—at West Hartlepool, Malton, and Consett—have begun to consume it in their retort furnaces, instead of coke, with the assistance of steam; and it is found that with attention to the judicious supply of steam and tar, no smoke is given out, and the deposit on the tubes is less even than in the case of coke. Seeing that the calorific power of coke is placed by some authorities as high as 27,000 British heating units, it is clearly a valuable fuel, when sufficiently liquid to permit of its being supplied to the furnaces in regular quantities. At Lille, in France, De Lisle's furnace-feeding apparatus, by which the coal tar is previously heated to give the necessary fluidity, permits of the thickest tar being used as liquid fuel; and steam has been got up, on a 50 H. P. boiler, to a pressure of 30 pounds in one hour and a half, with 308 pounds of this form of liquid fuel; while to do the same work with solid fuel it took 771 pounds of coal and twice the amount of time. Provided there is no undue inflation in the price of coal tar as compared with that of coal, we may be much nearer the reign of liquid and the abandonment of the solid fuel, than the majority of those interested in steam shipping imagine.

The mountain meteorological stations of Europe are said to somewhat excel in their equipments and appliances anything to be found in the Western world. Among these appliances is a superior kind of arrangement, or apparatus, for the automatic registration of sunshine, the results of which are tabulated with

reference to the period of possible sunshine for each day, the record being so much per cent. of this total. On the mountain top on which the highest Austrian weather observatory is located is another interesting arrangement, namely, a telephone wire extending from the very summit down to the village below, this wire in the summer being suspended on poles, while in winter, on account of fierce winds, it is laid upon the snow, the latter providing a good insulator, as the apparatus works satisfactorily under these conditions. The French, it appears, have the largest meteorological station in Europe, and their two largest observatories are, it is claimed, the best appointed in the world. Much is expected of the recently established station on Ben Nevis, Scotland. The mountain is the highest in Great Britain, and is close upon the sea coast, as well as in the track of the great southwesterly storms which have such an important influence on the weather in the British Isles—a situation, therefore, peculiarly favorable.

The Netherland steamer *Waesland*, 3,500 tons, which left Antwerp on the 11th of July last, and arrived in New York July 27, reported that at noon on the second day a whale was seen floating on the water directly in the vessel's course. No attempt was made to avoid the animal, as the natural impression was that it would get out of the way of its own accord. It declined to move, however, being fast asleep most likely, and the steamer's sharp iron bows struck full and fair about midway of its length. That was a perceptible shock to the vessel and an immediate checking of her progress. Passengers and deckhands ran forward to see what was the cause of the trouble, and found that the whale was fully 80 feet long, had been cut half way in two, and lay dead and fast, caught on the bows. It was necessary to stop the ship and back off to disengage the carcass, which, when freed, drifted astern.

A novel method of measuring the deflection of railway bridges has been tried in Russia. An iron pipe 1½ inches in diameter was carried along the outside of one girder. From this pipe, at each abutment, at the pier, and at five intermediate points on each span, vertical pipes of the same diameter branched out. Inside and near the top of each vertical pipe, was fixed a graduated ¼ inch glass tube, the iron pipe being cut away on both sides. The zero divisions on the tubes were all the same distance above the flange of the girder. Before the bridge was loaded the apparatus was filled with water, the tops of the upright pipes covered over, and the water was then drawn off until it stood at zero in each gauge. On the bridge being loaded the deflection could be read with ease.

In speaking of the preservation of dead bodies, *Gaillard's Medical Monthly* says that Edward I., who died in 1307, was found not decayed four hundred and sixty-three years subsequently. The flesh on the face was a little wasted, but not putrid. The body of Canute, who died in 1017, was found fresh in 1766. Those of William the Conqueror and his wife were perfect in 1522. In 1569 three Roman soldiers, in the dress of their country, fully equipped with arms, were dug out of a peat-mass near Aberdeen. They were quite fresh and plump after a lapse of about fifteen hundred years. In 1717 the bodies of Lady Kilsyth and her infant were embalmed. In 1796 they were found as perfect as in the hour they were embalmed. Every feature and limb was full. The infant's features were as composed as if he had only been asleep for eighty years. His color was as fresh and his flesh as plump and full as in the perfect glow of health. The smile of infancy and innocence was on his lips. At a little distance it was difficult to distinguish whether Lady Kilsyth was alive or dead.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- HUME. (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics.) By William Knight, LL.D. Pp. 239. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- GRAHAM'S LADDIE: A Story of God's Providence. By Julia McNair Wright. Pp. 334. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- TAKEN BY SIEGE. A Novel. Pp. 294. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- FIVE-MINUTE READINGS FOR YOUNG LADIES. Selected and Adopted by Walter K. Forbes. Pp. 191. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- MISTAKES IN WRITING ENGLISH, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM. By Marshall T. Bigelow. Pp. 110. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vol. X. May, 1886, to October, 1886. Pp. 972. New York: The Century Company.
- ST. NICHOLAS: An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks. Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Vols. XIII. and XIV. Pp. 960. New York: The Century Company.

#### DRIFT.

—The *Manchester*, (Eng.) *Guardian*, of November 24, has this paragraph: The death of Miss Mary Rebecca Darby Smith, of Philadelphia, but known for more than twenty years throughout the literary and social circles of this country, took place a few days ago at Bentinck Terrace, Regent's Parks, Lon-



don. She was buried at Winchmore Hill Cemetery, in which lie the remains of the younger son of Thomas Barclay, author of the 'Apologia,' and of several members of the Gilpin family, in addition to other adherents of the Society of Friends, of which Miss Smith was all her life an attached and consistent member. She was descended from James Logan, who in the year 1699 accepted William Penn's invitation to accompany him to America as secretary, and who subsequently acted for two years as Governor of Pennsylvania after the death of Governor Gordon in 1736. He gave his library, numbering about 2000 volumes, to the city of Philadelphia, in a separate department of the library of which it is deposited, under the name of the Loganian Library. To this ancestral collection Miss Smith has bequeathed a quantity of books, chiefly presentation copies from the authors, as well as her portrait by Miss Jane Challier, and a valuable collection of autographs, studies and sketches from many eminent authors and artists. Miss Smith was a valued contributor to British literature, one of her most remarkable works being her "Recollections of Two Distinguished Persons—La Marquise de Boissy and the Count de Waldeck"—which attracted much attention at the time of its publication, in 1878; whilst another has a pathetic and filial significance as a biography of the author's mother, published under the title of "Brief Memorials of Departed Worth, Being Sketches of Hannah L. Smith, 1882.

—Anthracite was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1790, by Nicholas Allen. This Allen, according to the stories and traditions that have been handed down about him, must have been a kind of American Rip Van Winkle. He had come down from the Lake Champlain lumber region, and opened an inn on the summit of the Broad Mountain. For a time he led a wandering existence, hunting, fishing, and lumbering, while his wife attended to the wants of thirsty travelers. In one of his hunting excursions he camped out at the foot of the Broad Mountain, at a spot where a coal vein cropped out, and, upon lighting a fire, was astonished at the immense heat it threw off. He also saw that some of the black stone had become red hot. He dug some of it, and carried it home, when his wife, more practical than himself, pronounced it coal. They saw the coal crop out in abundance, and visions of fortunes that might be realized out of it flashed through their minds simultaneously. So disposing of their effects they loaded two large covered wagons with the coal, and set out for Philadelphia, with the intention of marketing it there and discovering its true value. They drove along the banks of the Schuylkill, sleeping in the open air at night. At Pottstown three of their horses died, and the coal was dumped into the river. Worn and disheartened, the pair returned to the old place at the summit of the mountain, and shortly afterward Allen laid his faithful wife to rest over the coal vein that proved their ruin, and turned his face toward the West, where, after an uneventful career, he enlisted for the campaign under Harrison, and fell at Tippecanoe.—*Scientific American.*

—The heavy demand for railway material, rolling stock and motive power continues, and some very heavy orders have been placed. The locomotive builders are reticent concerning some large orders rumored to have been recently placed. Railway companies in the South and West it is understood have divided up among the various works large orders for locomotive capacity. Large orders have also been given out within a few days for freight and coal cars, and managers are making up their figures as to the

probable rolling stock needs for the coming six months. Managers of leading car works throughout the State think that they have more business in sight than they have ever had since they have been constructing cars. Prices have not advanced much as yet, and the possibility and probability of it are now leading railway managers to negotiate for future requirements. There is a heavy demand for small railway material such as spikes, bolts, nuts and fish-plates. Merchant steel of all kinds has been growing in demand gradually since September, and the leading steel works west and east have been able to crowd prices up a little upon the small buyers who leave off purchasing until they are in absolute need of material. The pig iron market is strong west, south and east. The eastern companies have not yet given their figures for next year. Standard irons are expected to sell at \$20, \$18 and \$17 for No. 1 and 2 foundry and forge, respectively, but there are some indications that good forge irons will range from \$17.50 to \$18. Domestic Bessemer is still sold up, and negotiations are pending for large supplies of foreign Bessemer. Steel rails are very firm and active at \$34.50 to \$36. Old rails have advanced and are now quoted at \$22.50 to \$23 at tide water for iron; and at interior points at \$25 to \$26 for iron; and \$23 to \$25 for old steel rails.—*Railway Review.*

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently gave some of his impressions to a New York reporter as follows: "It was 23 years since I had been in England before," said Mr. Beecher, "and the changes I saw were so marked that they have gone clear round to the antithesis. Since my last visit there has sprung up the importation of beef and cheese, and even butter—if by courtesy you can call all that goes over there butter—and there is the continual inflow of wheat and corn. England became dependent upon America's products, and although it knocked the farmer's interest rather hard, to-day the market in Great Britain in regard to cheese is in our hands, not only because we send over a good deal, but because our cheese is so much better than the average cheese manufactured in England. I speak as one having authority. The Mayor of Brighton, where I spent a few days, is in the cheese business, and I had a long talk with him. Said he, 'American cheese is the only reliable article. We are never certain of that made in England. I receive thousands of tons of cheese from America. This was exactly what I also heard in Norwich. They are now beginning to build in England factories to manufacture cheese by scientific and regular processes. But to continue with the changes I found,' said Mr. Beecher. "The interchange of machinery between England and America and the 1876 Centennial had all made things different. American goods are popular to-day. You will see on signs 'American products' when in 1863 to put the word 'American' on anything was to damn it. Large emigrations have taken place, and almost everybody in Great Britain has friends in this country."

One Cold is Sometimes Contracted on top of Another, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

## PERIODICALS.

## THE STUDIO.

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL DEVOTED TO  
THE FINE ARTS.

CLARENCE COOK, EDITOR.

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## THE AMERICAN.

VOLUME VIII.

BEGUN OCTOBER 1886.

THE AMERICAN aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course, a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence, and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations, is a foolish and fatal policy. It holds the view that the social condition of our workmen is largely dependent on the Protective policy that guards them against the cheap and degraded labor of other countries, and that from every point of view a lowering of that social condition would be deplorable. It therefore advocates a true Protective Tariff, designed to foster no monopoly, but to shield from destructive competition every legitimate industry suited to the natural conditions of the country.

## SOME RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

From Iowa:

Enclosed find . . . I am inquiring with myself what papers I can spare my poor eyes the pain, (or pleasure?) of reading, and cannot put THE AMERICAN on the list. Its "Review of the Week" is the best that I see. M. K. C.

From New York (State):

I deem THE AMERICAN one of the best, if not the best, of the secular papers that come to me. Certainly there is not one that I read with more satisfaction and profit. I am happy to show it to my friends, and commend it. J. B. W.

From North Carolina:

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